

# Alexandria



# Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL

## INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1801.

[No. 76]

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

French Brandy in pipes and  
casks,  
Gin in pipes,  
Brandy in casks,  
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes  
and casks,  
Brown sugar in hhds. and lbs.  
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,  
Raisins and Figs in casks,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
James River Tobacco in kegs,  
Hardware in boxes assorted,  
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

Also—a handsome Assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
And a quantity of  
**FURNITURE,**  
Consisting of:

Two pair of large Looking Glasses,  
Mahogany Dining and other Tables,  
Chairs of different kinds,  
Chefs of Drawers and Writing Desks,  
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,  
Auctioneer.

March 5.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious  
and evil disposed person or persons, have  
been in the habit of breaking down the  
Trees planted on the front of my property  
in Prince street and tearing up the eases,  
I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars  
for the discovery of the perpetrator or per-  
petrators, so that he or they may be brought  
to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3.

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### Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction  
Room on Union Street.

### Sugar in bills.

Candles in boxes,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
Coffee in bags,  
Salt-petre in bags,  
Raisins in boxes,  
Grapes in jars,  
Almonds in bills.  
Oranges in boxes,  
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,  
Together with a variety of

### DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpet-  
ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,  
Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-  
cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Dur-  
rants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-  
man Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,  
March 7.

Auctioneers.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 15.

On the 9th instant the jury of the department of the Seine declared, that a plot existed for assassinating the first Consul, and found guilty Carachi, Aiena, Demerville, and Tobino Lebrun, upon whom after some debate, judgment of death was pronounced.

The other persons accused, viz. Diana, the woman Fumey, Deflecq and Lavigne, were acquitted.

The French 3 per cent. were at 52fr. 25c. on the 3d.

The English property confiscated in Russia is said to amount to 1,680,000! sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The Imperial Family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life guards—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treasury, and the city treasury containing twelve millions in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the Archduke Charles arrived at Vienna very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 27th, bringing the consolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armistice of thirty days with general Moreau.

Whitemay, January 13.

A ship from Liverpool to America, laden with bale goods, salt, coals, &c. was lost on the 3d inst. near Castleton Bay, Isle of May.

January 16.

It appears that government has received information, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, has actually been signed. In consequence of this intelligence we are informed that an order of council was yesterday issued, authorizing the detention of all Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels in the ports in this country, and directions were sent to the commissioners of the customs accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed by a notice from the custom house, having been sent to Lloyd's Coffee House this morning announcing the detention of all vessels belonging to the powers above mentioned.

The Swedish merchantmen alone detained in our ports are said to amount to upwards of 300 sail.

A proclamation on this subject was issued in the course of this morning, and government, we understand, have granted letters of marque against the powers of the Northern Confederacy.

Government has also contracted for the immediate equipment of 30 64 gun ships, which are the best calculated for the North Seas.

Lord Nelson left town on Tuesday morning for Plymouth, and will proceed immediately to the Mediterranean, from

whence Lord Keith has been recalled. The want of a more cordial co-operation between the naval and military commanders in those seas has been much to be deplored; and the change in one of the commands must so far be beneficial to the public service.

Ministers conceiving it proper to be prepared against any attempt of invasion, which the enemy, with so many troops are rendered disposable by the peace on the continent, may make, have, it is said, given orders to construct, as soon as possible, a number of gunboats for the protection of our coasts, particularly our ports, and the mouths of navigable rivers.

The Apollo, lately arrived from India after a remarkable quick passage, brought the particulars to government of the unsuccessful attempt made by colonel Murray, and a detachment of 84th regiment to make a landing at Suez. A promise of extensive co-operation had been made by the Scheriff of Medina; in consequence of which col. Murray, with a body of between 4 and 500 men, sailed from India, and was conducted up the Red Sea by some vessels of commodore Blanket's squadron. The Scheriff of Medina was so far faithful to his engagement, that he joined the English in person, but with a force so inadequate that their attempt to make good a landing failed.

The consternation at Vienna, on the advance of the French was very great.—Every body, from high to low, was running away, carrying all the property that was moveable. For sixteen horses to transport a family to Brunn, which is sixteen leagues from Vienna, 2000 florins was asked; for a day or two no horses were to be had. In the mean time, some exertions were made to put Vienna in a state of defence; but the news that an armistice was negotiating, allayed the fears of the people, and put a stop to the emigration.

The committee appointed by the proclamation of the emperor of Russia, respecting the settlement of accounts between Great-Britain and Russia, are to convert into cash the English property to pay Russian claims; English merchants are to exhibit their books, &c. with schedule.—In the execution of this absurd and tyrannical scheme of confiscation, the voice of the committee is to be of no avail, as to any point which involves the interest of Russian commerce. This saving clause will probably tend to show that the balance of trade with Russia is greatly against England! Private accounts have been received which state, that the commissioners have already proceeded to the sale of some British ships at Riga; and that the cargoes of the British ships at Petersburgh are landing and are to be stored in warehouses belonging to the government, so that scarce any hope of their being given up remains.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, January 13.

"Yesterday appeared off here, and proceeded up channel, the American ship Active, capt. M'Dougal, 26 days from Philadelphia, bound for London laden with flour and sugar."

January 17.

On the 25th ultimo, General Moreau dined with the Archduke Charles at Creims where Counts Lehrbach, Sauren and Coloredo were present.

The Dutch Government has prohibited, under very severe penalties, the importation of Tea from England. This prohibition was at first but temporary; it is now ordered to continue till six months after the conclusion of a general peace.

January 19.

Every thing now seems to announce the approach of a bloody campaign. The Northern Powers must have made up their minds to hazard all the consequences of a naval warfare before signing the league.—The part that Prussia may take is not yet known; but we would not be surprised if, following the same policy which seems to have actuated the Court of Berlin for some years, the Prussian Monarch should endeavour to remain neutral—if the threats of his neighbours will allow him.

France prepares to take a more active part than she has done in the naval affairs for some time: with this view all the privateers have been called in, and the hands as they arrive at the different ports, are marched to Brest to man the navy.

The part that America may take will be of much importance. If Mr. Jefferson be elected President, which letters by the Maria, captain Inglis, which arrived yesterday, states to have taken place, there is no possibility of saying how far the French interest may succeed in that quarter.

At all events this country will have many foes to contend with, and notwithstanding our naval superiority, all the abilities of the kingdom, will not be more than sufficient to defeat their machinations.

We understand that Government has applied to the directors of the East India Company for the use of such ships as are not taken up for the commerce of India this year, and such as the company has no occasion for. These ships will be employed in different ways. Such of them as are fit for it, may be used as ships of war, and even such as are no longer able to perform the voyage to the East, may be useful as a fort guarda costa for the defence of our own ports, rivers, and bays. It is said that a great number of vessels will be put upon service. These precautions will undoubtedly be necessary, for we have not the directors of France to contend with now. Every thing that attends to augment our security merits praise; but all impartial men must confess that those ministers who so lately had the folly to insult France with the formal proposal to restore

the continent, and vapoured out the deliverance of Europe, are rendered contemptible in being reduced to the humble task of mere defence.

By the last Hamburg Mail there were letters from Embden, stating that the king of Prussia had laid an embargo on all the vessels laden with corn. We alluded to this information in our account of the corn exchange of Friday, as having contributed to rise the price of wheat. We now find it confirmed by the intelligence received by Government. It is a most affecting event for England, since very considerable quantities of wheat had been purchased by our active and enterprising merchants, and several large ships had actually taken in their cargoes, and were ready to sail, which they would immediately have done moi seasonably for our supply.

Some persons affected to see in this measure a symptom of hostility to England, and believe that the Court of Berlin is about to join the Northern Confederacy.—We do not pretend to foresee what will be the ultimate conduct of his Prussian majesty, under the pressure of the intrigues, and probably the menaces, of his powerful neighbors; but certainly the prohibition of the export of corn is no proof for hostility—it is an act, as we believe, called for by the exigency of the times.—Wheat has risen in his dominions to a price equal to 5l. per quarter, in consequence of the eager demand of our merchants; and, but for this stoppage, the very granary of Europe would have been exhausted, and his own people, who were blessed by Providence with abundance, would have been doomed to scarcity. We have no doubt, however, but that Prussia will act with justice towards our merchants, and permit them to re-sell the corn which they have bought.

The imperial parliament will certainly meet upon the 22d. His majesty will go down and open the session, but he will not communicate the subjects on which he calls for their deliberations till the members are sworn, the speaker chosen, and the usual formalities on the meeting of parliament gone through. It is understood however, that qualifications will not be called for anew.

#### VIENNA, December 31.

The following proclamation was published on the 28th, in the court gazette:

"As in the proclamation on the 24th inst. it was announced that negotiations were entered into for peace, at the same time that our faithful subjects and citizens were called upon to be ready to make every exertion in defence of their property and effects; and it is now hereby notified, that between the Austrian and French troops, an armistice of 30 days, with 15 days notice, making in the whole 45 days, has been concluded. Notwithstanding the certain hope we entertain of an approaching conclusion of peace, yet it behoves every prudent government, till peace is actually concluded, to remit, in no manner the preparations for defence and security on which the whole welfare of the whole monarchy depends, as well as the property and tranquility of individuals. With respect to this defence, it is therefore ordered that such as serve in person, shall appear before the proper officers, and receive their directions under the orders of the general of artillery the prince of Wettberg. Such as cannot serve in person, but are in possession of arms shall deliver up the same to the arsenal, to be employ-

ed in the defence of the city whence they may receive them again at the peace.

"People of the Austrian monarchy! You have ever lived under the happiest and mildest government; to this all Europe assents. Austrians, your fidelity to your religion, your prince, and your country; your morality, your courage and bravery in all the wars you have waged, has been ever your inheritance and an example to others, however the fortune of war may be changeable to every state and every people. This mutability is in the nature of human events; but the virtues of a people, their courage, fidelity and loyalty to their monarch, the state, and religion, (the greatest good and comfort of man) nothing can so alter or deprive, that they shall not be exerted, and calmly repair every loss. Persevere, therefore, and peace shall restore every thing.

(Signed) "Count LEHBRACH.  
"Minister of State and Plenipotentiary  
Court Commissioner."

F R A N C E.  
The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, to the Minister of War.

Head-Quarters at Steyer, Dec. 26,  
9th year of the Republic.

Citizen Minister,  
The Archduke Charles has proposed an armistice to the general in chief, announcing at the same time, that the Emperor has sent a courier to M. de Cobenzel with orders to sign the peace.

The General in Chief considering that the line of the Tromm and the Enns was forced that we were 100 leagues in advance of the other armies, and already on the rear of the Austrian army in Italy; and that by consequence General Belligrade had the two grand *debouches* of Salzburg and Innspruck, through which he might make a detachment, which joining the troops sent in the Tyrol, might come upon our rear and interrupt our communication with France, has judged it proper to consent to a suspension of arms, which procuring us great advantages, might at the same time enable us to wait the movements of the army of Italy, from which as yet, we have received no intelligence.

The character of the Archduke Charles, his well known honour, were guarantees of the desire the Emperor had to terminate the war, to which he was besides compelled by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost in twenty days seventy leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners 12 or 15,000 killed and wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able nor could be in three months to prevent our army from conquering the whole of Austria, and dictating the law in the capital. But to do this without danger it would be necessary that the army of Italy should be already master of the head of the defiles of Carinthia.

The general in chief besides conceived, that to stop in the midst of the most brilliant victories was conformable to the character of moderation by which the first Consul had distinguished himself in the eyes of all Europe.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the convention for an armistice. The emperor will immediately treat for peace, whatever may be the determination of his Allies; and our line which is supported by the Danube and the mountains, putting us in possession of Kufstein, Senaritz, Brunau, &c. enables us to recommence the war, with the greatest advan-

tages, and above all, with the utmost security.

Health and respect,  
(Signed)

#### DESOLLES.

The emperor has sent orders to Count Cobenzel at Luneville, to sign the peace.—On the 25th Dec. gen. Brune defeated the army commanded by gen. Hohenzollern and Bussy—with the loss of 12,000 men 8000 of whom were taken prisoners, and 24 pieces of cannon.

#### ARMY OF ITALY.

Brune counsellor of state, general in chief, to the minister of war.

Head-Quarters, Verona,  
13 Novr., Jan. 3.

We passed the Adige on the 11th (Jan. 1.)—A false attack, made a mile from Verona, deceived the enemy. The talents and activity of gen. Marmont, commander of the artillery, rendered this important operation easy to us.

Gen. Delmas crossed with some cannon the small chain of mountains which separates the Val Polifella from the Val Panten. He had some difficulties to surmount on the road. This movement obliged the enemy to evacuate Verona.—Peschiera is surrounded—Mantua is blockaded—I am going to besiege Porto-Legagno.

Gen. Rochambeau has advanced from the Odroon by Riva, Torbole and Mori on the Adige, which has obliged the Austrian Gen. to abandon the celebrated position of the Corona.

Gen. Schmidt has occupied the celebrated height of Rivoli. I send Gen. Boudet to Roveredo to facilitate the march of Gen. Rochambeau.

I hasten, on alighting from horseback, to dispatch to you the first Courier.

BRUNE,  
(A true copy) ALEX. BERTHIER,  
Minister of War.

#### ARMY OF EGYPT.

The Consul of the Republic to the Legislative Body.

#### LEGISLATORS,

Government proposes for your acceptance the following outline of a law:

"The army of the East, the administrators, the Savans, and the Artists, who are laboring to organize, to enlighten, and make known to Egypt, have well deserved of the country."

This legislative proposal is the expression of a wish set forth by the tribunate, and repeated by the whole of the French people. And indeed, what army, what description of citizens have better claim to this pledge and acknowledgement of the national gratitude?

Through what obstacles and perils, thro' what toils and labors has the conquests of Egypt been effected! By what prodigies of valor, by what unparalleled examples of patience has it been preserved to the republic!

Egypt was subjugated; the flower of the Janissaries of European Turkey perished at the battle of Aboukir.

The Grand Vizier, and his undisciplined disorderly militia were not yet arrived in Syria.

The reverses we had experienced in Germany and Italy were blazoned abroad in the East: it was there announced that the coalition threatened the frontiers of France, and that discord was preparing to surrender up to them its spoils and remains.

On hearing the account of the misfor-

tune of the country, both duty and affection brought back to Europe the man who directed the expedition against Egypt.

England laid hold of that circumstance, and spread abroad the most sinister insinuations—that the army of Egypt was deserted by its General; that forgotten by France, this army was doomed to consume and decay away by disease and the hostile sword, far from their country; that France herself had fallen from her glory and her conquests; and that she must soon lose her existence, together with her liberty.

At Paris certain idle orators inveighed against the Egyptian expedition and deplored the sacrifice of our warriors to a disastrous system of a groveling jealousy.

These rumours, these speeches greedily gathered up and propagated by the emissaries of England, filled the army with suspicions, with solicitude, anxiety, and terror.

El-Arisch was attacked; El-Arisch fell into the hands of the Grand Vizier thro' the intrigues of England, and the discouragement of our soldiers.

But in order to arrive in Egypt, there remained an immense desert to be crossed. No wells are to be found in this desert but at Catich, and there was a fortress and a battery. Beyond the desert were the fortresses of Salahich, an army full of vigour and of health, newly clothed, supplied with abundance of provisions of all kinds, and provided with ammunition; a greater force in a word than was necessary to make head against three such armis like that of the Grand Vizier.

But our warriors now breathed but one wish, one hope; that of re-visiting and saving their country. Kleber yielded to their impatience: England set to work threats, frauds, and caresses, and at last succeeds in extorting, by artifices, the capitulation of El-Arisch.

Our most intrepid and skilful Generals sunk into desperation. The virtuous Desaix signed with a reluctant groan, a treaty which he reprobad.

Good faith however, punctually executed a capitulation which intrigue had surprised. The fortresses of Suez, Catich, Salahich, Belbeys, and the whole of Upper Egypt were evacuated. Damietta soon fell into the hands of the Turks, and the Mamelukes took possession of Cairo.

Eighty Turkish ships were in waiting in the port of Alexandria, to receive our troops. The fortresses of Cairo, Gize, and several others were to be surrendered in two days, and the army was to have no other asylum than those ships that were to be converted into their prison.

Such was the plan struck out by perfidousness.

The English Goverment refused to acknowledge a treaty which they themselves had opened; and which was carried on by their Minister Plenipotentiary at the Port, and the Commander of their Naval forces destined to act against the Egyptian expedition\*, and which this plenipotentiary, this commander, had signed in conjunction with the Grand Vizier.

To this conduct does France owe the finest of her possessions, and the army which England had most insulted is still to cover France with new glory.

Expresses arrived from France announced the events of the 18th Brumaire, and that the face of the Republic had already changed.

At the refusal of England to ratify the

\* Sir Sidney's assumed official title.

treaty of L'Arisch, Kleber was indignant and his indignation was partaken in by the whole of the army. Urged and perplexed between the ill faith of England and the obstinacy of the Grand Vizier, who insisted on the fulfilment of a treaty which he himself was unable to execute, the army flew to arms and to vengeance. The Grand Vizier and his army were discomfited and dispersed on the plains of Heliopolis.

What remained of the French in the fortress of Cairo defied all the forces of the Mamelukes, and braved all the rage of a populace intoxicated and mad with fanaticism.

But soon terror and indulgence succeeded in recovering every place that was surrendered, and every heart that was estranged. Mourad-Bey, who had been one of our most formidable enemies, was disarmed and gained over by the generous good faith of the French; and submitting to the Republic, he esteems it an honor to be one of its tributaries and an instrument of its power.

Wisdom daily contributes to establish that power: the administration has assumed a more regular and assured mode of proceeding—order is introduced into and animates every department of the public service. The Savans are prosecuting their labours, and Egypt has lately assumed the aspect of a French colony.

The death of Gen. Kleber, frightful and unforeseen as it was, had not disturbed the course of our successes. Under Menou, and by means of his instigation and example resources of defence and prosperity are daily developed. New fortifications are raised on all the points which the enemy may threaten. The public revenues increase and flourish. Etteve has directed and directs with skill and fidelity, a financial administration that would not be disdained by our best European financiers. The public treasury begins to fill, and the people are relieved. Conte is diffusing a knowledge of the useful arts. Champy is employed in preparing saltpetre and gunpowder. Lepere is restoring the system of the canals that circulated fertility thro' Egypt, and the former canal of Suez will unite the commerce of Europe with that of Asia.

Some are employed in searching and discovering mines even in the heart of the deserts; others have penetrated into the interior of Africa in order to discover its situations and its productions, to observe the manners of its inhabitants, their customs and usages, that they may carry home with them those lights that may elucidate the sciences and give a wider scope to the enterprise of our merchants.

"Commerce, in fine, invites the ships of Europe to the port of Alexandria, and the movement and spring which it begets has already awakened industry in our southern departments."

"Such, Citizens, Legislators, are the claims which may be laid to the national gratitude, by the army of Egypt, and by the Frenchmen who have devoted themselves to the success of that establishment—by pronouncing that they have well deserved of the country, you will reward their first efforts, and you will insure a fresh energy into their talents and their courage."

Signed, BUONAPARTE, Chief Consul.  
H. B. MARST, Couns. of State.

The Consul of the Republic to the Tribunate. The Republic triumphs; and her en-

emies again implore her moderation. The victory of Hohenlinden has resounded through all Europe; it will be counted by history among the number of the most brilliant days which have illustrated French valour; but it was scarcely so considered by our brave defenders, who do not think that they have truly conquered, until their country has not an enemy left.—The army of the Rhine passed the Inn; every day was a battle, every battle a triumph.

The Gallo-Batavian army conquered at Bamberg the army of the Grisons, thro' the snow and ice surmounted the Spleigen in order to turn the formidable lines of the Mincio and the Adige. The army of Italy carried by main force the passage of the Mincio, and blockaded Mantua. In fine, Moreau was only at five days march from Vienna, master of an immense country, and of all the enemies magazines.

It was in this position that Prince Charles desired, and that the General in chief of the army of the Rhine granted to him an armistice, the conditions of which are herewith laid before you.

M. De Cobertzel, the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor at Luneville, has declared by a note dated the 31st December, that he was ready to open negotiations for separate peace. Thus Austria is freed from the influence of the English Court.

The Government, faithful to its principles, and to the wishes of humanity, deposits in your hands, and proclaims to France and to all Europe, the intentions by which it is animated.

The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French Republic:

She makes no pretension to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the Emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be insured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people; Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

Such are the invariable intentions of the government. The welfare of France shall be to restore calm to Germany and Italy; her glory to deliver the continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of England.

If good faith shall again be broken, we are at Prague, at Vienna, and at Venice.

Such self-devotion, and such success necessarily secures to our armies all the gratitude of their country. The government is anxious to find new expressions to consecrate their exploits; but there is one which by its simplicity will be always worthy of the sentiment and courage of the French Soldiers.

The government has proposed to the legislative body four draughts of a law, declaring that the army of the Rhine, the Gallo-Batavian army, the army of Italy, and the army of the Grisons, have deserved well of the country.

The Chief Consul,  
BUONAPARTE.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

The inauguration speech of Mr. Jefferson, is replete with wisdom and moderation. It has imparted new rays to the "Sun of Federalism" which will therefore continue to illumine our political hemisphere. It is worthy of a President of the United States. "We are all Repub-

"licans—we are all Federalists." We have called by different names, brethren of the same principle. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its Republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it. Would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to protect itself?

"I trust not." On the other hand—would any honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment abandon a government truly denominated "the world's best hope," on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government which has so far kept us free and firm, may by possibility, be too energetic for liberty? We trust not. We are then all Republicans—we are all Federalists!—We are all Federal Republicans—all, Republican Federalists!

"Let us then fellow-citizens, unite with one heart, and one mind—let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions."

Such are in part, the sentiments delivered by President Jefferson in the presence of some thousands of his fellow-citizens. It is given to him as chief magistrate of the American people, to set before them an honorable and efficacious example of the moderation he so solemnly endeavors to inculcate.

A conduct thus regulated cannot fail to secure the approbation, and conciliate the esteem and future support, of every upright American.

In the selection of officers near his person, he has sought for integrity and talents, and happily obtained men, by whom (if we may credit fame) the public may confidently indulge a hope, every effort will be made to strengthen him in principles so manifestly promotive of the general good.

Wash. Federalist.

APPOINTMENTS  
By the late PRESIDENT of the United States,  
Under the Act concerning the District of Columbia.

William Hammond Dorsey, esq. to be judge of the orphans court in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

John Peters, to be register of wills for the same county.

John Herbert, esq. to be judge of the orphan court for the county of Alexandria.

Cleon Moore, esq. of Alexandria to be register of wills for that county.

Thomas Sim Lee, Tistram Dalton, Benjamin Stoddert, Uriah Forrest, Daniel Carroll, John Mason, James Barry, Thomas Beall, William Thornton, Daniel Reintzel, Robert Brent, Thomas Peter, William Marbury, Thomas Addison, John Laird, Richard Forrest, Cornelius Cunningham, Marsham Waring,

John Thresh, Lewis Deblois, William Hamm, Dorsey, Joseph Spring Bell, and Abram Boyd, esquires, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

William Fitzhugh, Robert Townsend Hoos, Richard Conway, Charles Alexander, George Gilpin, Francis Peyton, George Taylor, Dennis Ramsey, Simon Summers, John Potts, Jonah Thompson, William Harper, Jonathan Swift, Abraham Faw, Charles Alexander, jun. John Herbert, Cuthbert Powell, Jacob Hoffman and Cleon Moore, esquires, to be justices of the peace for the county of Alexandria.

Samuel Hanson, of Samuel, to be notary public for Washington.

And Henry Moore, to be notary public for Alexandria.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated January 11.

"Since the Austrian commander in chief, prince Charles, demanded from general Moreau the armistice which had been concluded on in consequence of the Austrian defeat at Hohenlinden, a great victory has been obtained on the 25th of December, by the French general Brune, commander of the army in Italy, over that of the Austrians, commanded by general Bellegarde. The fruit of this victory on the side of the French was 21 pieces of cannon, 4000 Austrians slain or missing, and 8000 taken prisoners. The above defeats have completed the humiliation of the house of Austria, which for its fidelity to its engagements, seemed to deserve a better fate. Before prince Charles had signed this armistice with Moreau, the emperor had been released from his engagements with our government in case of future misfortune; and though the very extinction of the Austrian government seemed to be at the will of the first consul, yet it appears, by the moderation of the preliminary conditions of the armistice, that he has no views of that nature; for they demand no further concession than what were prescribed before the battle of Marengo; for, by making the left bank of the Rhine the boundary of the French republic, a hope is entertained that a permanent peace is attainable. So far so good, as far as the emperor's German territory is concerned. But, on the side of his affairs in Italy, wholly deranged and endangered, there is no laying what embarrassments he may not have to contend with. Buonaparte has already declared, since that victory, "the interest of Europe does not allow the emperor to pass the Adige;" of course, Mantua cannot be retained by the emperor, nor the territory between the lines of the Mincio and the Adige.

"Count Cobertzel, the emperor's plenipotentiary at Luneville has declared, by a note dated Dec. 31, to the French plenipotentiary, that he was ready to enter upon a negotiation for a separate peace with France. The French government gives out, that whatever the articles of the ensuing negotiation may be, the independence of the Helvetic and Batavian republics shall be guaranteed. Count Cobertzel's note of the 31st December was written in consequence of the victory of general Brune in Italy.

"Our imperial parliament meets on the 23d inst. when, no doubt, these great events will render the debates unusually interesting, of which I will give you the earliest advices."

For Freight or Charter,  
The fast sailing schooner  
**ELIZABETH,**  
James Allen, Master.  
For terms apply to the captain  
on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf,  
or to  
**ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.**

February 27. d

### Mount-Vernon Fishery.

THE public are informed that the report of the fishery being rented is a mistake, the parties who were to have rented it having withdrawn from the bargain. Fish will be sold from the seine as cheap at this landing as at any on the river, and every exertion used to accommodate customers. The roads leading to this fishery are very direct and will be kept in good order for the accommodation of waggoners.

March 5. d6t

### KNIGHT of MALTA

AND

### YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are so well known as to render a description unnecessary; suffice it to say, they are superior to any in the United States, as they were imported and from them have sprung most of those now in the country.

They will cover at Eight Dollars the season and Half a Dollar to the groom.

Good pasture gratis, but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

### The high bred imported Horse PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from Sir John Lad, bart: the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marjorie, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of Sir John Lad, bart.

Good grass for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

### Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16. eo

### EARTHERN WARE,

In Crates assort'd,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,  
In addition to their former stock, a supply  
of the following GOODS:

Brussels and Scotch Car-

peting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicos,

Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel

Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,

A handsome assortment of London bound  
Ledgers and Journals, Waite Books,  
Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japann'd and  
Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,  
Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coff-

ers, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,

Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day  
of March next, WILL BE SOLD, if  
fair, if not the next fair day, at the  
plantation of Roger West, deceased,

All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclined to undertake it will make speedy application.

RICHARD CONWAY, Ex'or.

February 24. d

At a Court held for the county  
of Westmoreland, the 22d day  
of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor,  
of Jeremiah G. Bailey,  
deceased, complt.

In Chancery.

Jane Bailey, Adm'x of  
Samuel Bailey, dec'd. and  
William Wright, dfts.

The defendant, Jane Bailey, administratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceased, not having entered her appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that the said Jane is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Jane do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith published, in some newspaper printed in this commonwealth, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court-house.

A copy, teste,

JOS. FOX, Jun. c. w. c.

(F. 27-eo2m)

If an active lad will be taken  
as an Apprentice at this Office.

### RED CLOVER SEED.

AMOS ALLISON

Has shipped from Philadelphia, and is in  
hourly expectation of receiving

100 bushels of fresh red Clo-  
ver Seed, warranted of last year's growth.

Also a large Assortment of

India Muslin, Russia Sheetings,  
Ravens Duck, Patent Shot, Gunpowder,  
Spanish Indigo, Gentlemen's Hats, (Lon-  
don made of a superior quality) German  
Linens assort'd, Oil Cloths, Spinning  
Cotton, by the bale, together with a ge-  
neral assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

March 4.

3t1w

### Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres  
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-  
ters of Great Cape Codon, about 20 miles  
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from  
Winchester. This land is full of wood,  
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms  
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-  
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat  
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will  
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on  
the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,  
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles  
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are  
very good, with considerable quantities of  
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-  
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor  
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three  
fourths acres, within three miles of the  
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Codon,  
near its mouth, and within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile  
of the River Potomac. This land has  
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,  
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar  
Trees on it; from which I am informed,  
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar  
annually. There are also a seat for grist  
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that  
neighborhood, and upon a never failing  
stream of water. The upland is rich,  
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-  
tivation. This farm is well improved  
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,  
and rented last year for produce equal to  
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,  
at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will  
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash  
or upon credit, or take in exchange for  
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of  
land in the City of Alexandria, or the  
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOD.

January 15.

eo

### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-  
street, about two squares to the eastward  
of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots  
in different situations, to be sold—also, a  
brick house in King-street, in the tenure  
of Thomas Cruise;—a part of the purchase  
money will be taken in Alexandria Bank  
shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alex-  
andria Insurance shares at a price to be  
agreed on. For part of the purchase mon-  
ey of either, a liberal credit may be had.  
1st Month 7th.

### Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street,  
the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil

50 boxes Florence do.

20 do. Castile soap

60 do. dipt candles

30 do. mould do.

80 do. Havanna segars

60 barrels East & West India sugars

Hyson, fuchong and bohea teas

4th proof Barcelona brandy

Writing and wrapping paper

China assort'd in boxes

Russia duck and cordage

A variety of shoes and foal leather

A few bales of Gurrabs, and a few

Pieces of handsome furniture.

January 28.

eo

The beautiful, thorough bred im-  
ported Horse,

### O'KELLEY,

Now rising five years old, a beautiful  
bay, of fine bone and elegantly formed,  
and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be  
of the first stock in England, which, by  
reference to the certificate given by the  
breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I  
this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, mer-  
chant, was bred by me, and got by An-  
vil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by  
Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip,  
great, great grand dam by the Godolphin  
Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white  
necked mare. The dam of the above colt  
is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover  
mares the ensuing season, the first three  
days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's  
seat Salisbury, and the balance of the  
week at Sudley Farm, about five miles  
distant, at Fifteen and an Half Dollars  
the season, and Six Dollars the single leap,  
which may be discharged at any time dur-  
ing the season by the payment of twelve  
dollars and three shillings to the groom.—  
Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will  
be expected from those who send their  
mares. Mares coming from a distance  
can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and  
grain furnished them, if required, at the  
market price; every attention shall be  
paid them, but will not be answerable for  
accidents or escapes. The season will  
commence on the 10th of March next, and  
continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9.

eo2m

### City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his  
sincere thanks to his customers for the li-  
beral encouragement he has received, and  
hopes to merit a continuance of their fa-  
vors. He requests all persons indebted to  
him to come forward and settle their ac-  
counts, on or before the first day of April  
next, otherwise suits will be commenced  
for the recovery of the same without re-  
spect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced  
in collecting the small sums due him, he  
is under the necessity of giving this pub-  
lic notice, that after this date he will give  
credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17.

eo

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